

Australian/New Zealand Standard™

Masonry units, segmental pavers and flags— Methods of test

Method 8: Determining moisture content, dry density and ambient density

This Standard incorporates Amendment No. 1 (August 2004). The changes required by the Amendment are indicated in the text by a marginal bar and amendment number against the clause, note, table, figure or part thereof affected.

1 SCOPE

This Standard sets out the method for determining moisture content, dry density and ambient density of masonry units, segmental pavers and flags.

2 REFERENCED DOCUMENTS

The following documents are referred to in this Standard:

AS/NZS

4456	Masonry units, segmental pavers and flags—Methods of test
4456.0	Part 0: General introduction and list of methods
4456.1	Method 1: Sampling for testing
4456.2	Method 2: Assessment of mean and standard deviation

3 DEFINITIONS

For the purpose of this Standard, the definitions given in AS/NZS 4456.0 apply.

4 PRINCIPLE

A specimen is weighed as sampled, its volume determined by direct measurement or immersion weighing, then oven-dried and weighed. Mass differences are used to calculate moisture contents and densities of the specimen.

5 APPARATUS

The following is required:

- A well-ventilated drying oven with a cubic capacity not less than three times the total volume of the specimens being dried, and capable of maintaining a temperature of $110 \pm 8^\circ\text{C}$ or, if used for dimension stone, $65 \pm 5^\circ\text{C}$.
- A balance capable of weighing the saturated test specimen to a limit of performance of 1 g or better. The balance shall be capable of weighing a dry specimen and also one suspended and immersed in water.
- A basket made of wire mesh, of a size appropriate to hold the specimen and with a suitable hook arrangement for attachment to the balance or other means of suspending the specimens in water below the balance.